

There must have been a misunderstanding between them, perhaps through a difficulty of language.

Dr. Buresch continues that in October 1909 he himself took *C. jasius* in Southern Thrace, east of Kavala, in some numbers and that there is plenty of *Arbutus* there, both *unedo* and *andrachne*. Also that he had taken *C. jasius* in some numbers at Ombla, near Dubrovnik, in Dalmatia, in September 1917, so those must be the specimens in the Sofia Museum to-day. In my young days I had several times visited Ombla, a remarkable spot, but had never had the luck to see this splendid insect. As Buresch reports it in September and October I must always have been too early.

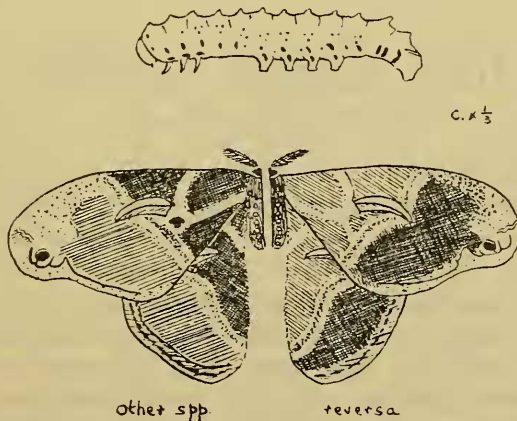
As to the Turkish title of "Pasha with Two Tails", this is both appropriate and interesting. I have been told by someone—I cannot remember by whom—that it is actually so-called by the Turks. In ancient times there were three degrees of the rank of pasha, indicated by one, two and three horses' tails respectively as emblems on their standards. I have not yet run this down, but hope to do so.

So this magnificent butterfly is not yet authentically on the Turkish list; but as the foodplant is abundant enough over wide stretches, especially along the south coast of Anatolia, most probably it only requires looking for at the right season.

A New Hybrid Race of the Genus *Philosamia*

By W. J. B. CROTCH.

The Silkmoth *Philosamia cynthia* Drury (Saturniidae) has many subspecific forms in various parts of the world, notably *P. cynthia canningi* Hutton in South Asia; *P. cynthia walkeri* Felder in Southern Europe; *P. cynthia advena* Packard in North America; *P. cynthia obscura* Butler in North India; and *P. cynthia ricini* Boisduval, a domesticated Asian form, probably debased from *obscura*. They have in general been raised to specific status*, because, although the basic



(and very distinctive) wing pattern remains pretty constant, the colouration of the moth is extremely variable when introduced into new regions. Its ground colour varies from pale gamboge to olive green in

*I deprecate this and regard the different forms as races. All the evidence points to their being as inter-miscible as *Homo sapiens*.

one direction, and through warm browns to Vandyke brown and even sepia in the other; while wing-span varies from 8 cm. to 14 cm. In all forms the pattern of the fore and hind wings is disrupted by a broad transverse double bar of white, often bordered by vivid heliotrope or pink. Among the many hundreds of wild specimens available for reference in the British Museum (Natural History) collections at Tring and Kensington, the ground colour nearer the body is of darker tone (whatever the colour) than that beyond the bar towards the margins of the wings.

Mr. M. Harrison-Gray, having supplies of both *P. canningi* (an almost ginger form) and *P. obscura* (a blackish brown form), obtained cross-pairings in both directions. From the very numerous fertile ova which resulted, I was permitted to segregate about forty larvae which were readily distinguished from their congeners by heavy lateral markings (see upper figure) which took the shape of short bars on the posterior segments, in place of the normal circular or slightly oval dots which are usual, when present at all.

Members of the Silkmoth Study Group of the Amateur Entomologists' Society have since been breeding from within this initial stock, which provided imagines which favoured the ground colour of *obscura*, but retained the pink borders to the double transverse bar that are vivid in *canningi*, but absent in *obscura*. They showed however a remarkable reversal of the colour tones referred to above (see lower figure). The outer area is distinctly darker than the inner. This characteristic has remained fixed in the third filial generation and it is proposed to give it the name *Philosamia (cynthia) reversa*.

The colouration of the type diagrammatically depicted is as follows:—linear markings white, outlined in black, except double transverse bar, which is white broadly bordered with bright rose madder. Crescents hyaline above, Indian yellow below. Apical spot indigo, in area of middle grey. Margins sepia. Outer ground colour dark Vandyke brown: inner ground colour raw umber.

In a Devon Garden

By E. BARTON WHITE.

An opportunity to plan a new garden which would be attractive to insects occurred at the end of 1936, when a bare field of one and a half acres was acquired about a mile from this village. It is on a gentle slope downwards from North to South, bordered on the North by a third-class road and steeply rising ground beyond; to the East by a bank and hedge of elm, hawthorn and bramble, and a row of Scots pines in a neighbour's field; on the West by a fence and evergreen hedge over which is another garden. On the South there is a nut hedge and bank over a deeply sunk lane, and beyond that is some cultivated flat land before reaching the marshes around the estuaries of the Taw and Torridge where they meet to flow past Appledore and Westward Ho! into the Atlantic bay. The Western and South-Western outlook is over the back of the sandhills of the "Burrows" about two miles away and across the water towards Clovelly and Hartland Point. The plot is therefore very exposed except to the North. Atlantic gales do much